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SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

**IMMORTALITY.**  
When rain-drops patter on the roof  
I look without and find the proof  
Of my immortal soul.  
The budding things are come again  
Out of the death of winter's pain,  
Refreshed and sweet and whole.

It cannot be that I who feel  
The sweets of life our days reveal  
Thro' some unknown duress  
Must in some dark oblivion  
Forget the glory of the sun  
In endless nothingness.

It cannot be that all the care,  
And joy, and love, and pain we bear,  
And deeds all glorious  
That men achieve, are done and borne  
That some grim Destiny in scorn  
May idly laugh at us.  
(Copyright, 1916.)

Why do they wear swallow-tail coats at banquets in prohibition States?

Britain tells her ambitious young men that there is an opening in the trenches at the front.

Mayor Mitchel says New York City needs a press agent. The gunmen and the "sure-thing" operators have done pretty well, however.

Vernon Castle is now a lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps and soon is to be sent to the front. Our best hope is that it will not be his fate to dance upon the air.

New York is to devote a week, beginning May 1, to making war on the mosquito. And the mosquito will probably devote several weeks later in the year to making war on New York.

The fight to abolish "Death Avenue" in New York has been won again, in the newspapers. They have almost equalled the State Department's record of diplomatic triumphs over Germany.

A New York society girl has been bitten by her pet monkey. Considering his opportunities he ought to have learned a more polite way of showing dissatisfaction with his surroundings.

The dinosaurs, the most heavily armored beast the world has ever known, but now extinct, is being pointed to as a horrible example of the effects of preparedness, but Col. Roosevelt, Bryan, and Billy Sunday are three examples on the other side.

A lighted cigarette carelessly tossed away caused a \$250,000 fire in Bayonne, N. J. The enormous annual loss to the country resulting from fires caused by pure carelessness suggests that stringent laws and severe penalties may be necessary to deal with the situation.

An anarchist plot has been discovered in Chicago to kill European rulers, beginning with the Czar. The announcement that "even now the anarchists are collecting money to finance their campaign of murder," however, is rather suggestive of those wireless wire-tapping schemes for which Broadway is celebrated.

Gov. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, who is charged with accepting a \$1,000 check which he failed to report in his account of campaign expenses insists that the money was used for his personal and not his political expenses. The governor's explanation may be altogether conscientious, but if he paid railway fare and hotel bills with the money the public would be disposed to consider the money spent in the interests of his campaign, even though the expenses were also personal.

Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of war trade makes the positive statement that "Germany slackened her submarine warfare when the operations of the British navy deprived her of the necessary number of submarines, but has now begun it again." He adds that Germany cannot be trusted to keep any promise. However we may look for another diplomatic triumph for Washington as soon as the British take the measure of Germany's fleet of new submarines.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, bitter foe of the Colonel's policies four years ago, now sees a new Roosevelt. Referring to the Colonel's recently announced platform, he said: "The statement has all the vigor and positiveness of the Roosevelt we all know so well, together with an even balance and conservatism essential to these critical times. It has none of the 'watchful waiting' policy, and at the same time gives no indication of a reckless attitude toward any possible menace of war." The Chancellor's O. K. affixed to the Roosevelt boom may be accepted as indicating that it has very solid and substantial backing.

## Assurances from Germany.

First it was the Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg who undertook to assure us that Germany had no intention after the war of challenging the Monroe doctrine, demanding the cession of Canada and threatening the independence of the United States of America; and now it is the minister of foreign affairs, Herr von Jagow, who formally and deliberately pronounces the attribution of any such program to Germany as absurd. But merely to be told by these statesmen that Germany has no designs upon our country and that it is ridiculous for us to think so gives us no sense of assurance, because the American people realize that no one in Germany is in a position to give such assurance, and that even if it were otherwise German assurances are not worth the ink necessary to record them. Even when we have asked assurances from Germany we have been made the victims of lying and duplicity. What value shall we then place upon voluntary denunciation of reports attributing to Germany designs upon the United States after the war, accompanied by no evidence whatever to disprove them. Surely we are not so glibly that our suspicions will not be aroused, that it will not occur to us that Germany's statesmen protest too much.

That there is a purpose behind this patting us on the back and telling us not to be frightened is not to be doubted, even though the clumsily patronizing air of the German statesmen produces nothing of the effect desired. Very likely it was expected that in gratitude for the promises not to hurt us after the war, we would view more complacently the continuation of the murderous attacks on American citizens traveling on unarmed ships of neutral and belligerent nations and that soon we might even cease to protest when American lives are sacrificed or imperiled.

It will be noted that neither Von Bethmann-Hollweg nor Von Jagow suggests that Germany may not be able after the war to wreak vengeance or fell design upon the United States. We are to assume that it is inevitable that Germany will conquer Europe, and that she will be in position to do her whole will with us; but she will not attack us, because the imperial chancellor and minister of foreign affairs say she will not. Germany's record since the days before the war began forbids us to give to these attempted assurances anything but keenly suspicious consideration. If we of the United States believe that there is a possibility that Germany will win the war and be left victorious with her militarism not crushed we should be on our guard. In the face of such a menace this would not seem to be the time to question the cost of an adequate army and navy. Neutrality is a fine thing to talk about, but if Germany should emerge triumphant over Europe, the whole American people, and especially those now in charge of their government, would look back in self-reproach to every obstacle placed in the way of the allies and every act that furthered the cause that demanded the sacrifice of our women and children of the Lusitania. Germany has given us endless reasons for declaring friendship at an end and giving to her enemies all the aid in our power, and though we continue to maintain diplomatic relations with her in face of her obvious intention to continue the destruction without warning of helpless ships with our countrymen on board until compelled by the navies of the allies to desist, we must not be misled by statements, empty of all but insult, concerning Germany's intentions toward the United States after the war. We shall be our own judges of what will be required of us when the fighting in Europe ends, and self-preservation demands that we prepare for it.

## Preparing to Quit Mexico.

Expectation that at no distant date the American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico, whether Villa be alive or dead, free or a captive, is quite justified by developments of the past few days. To begin with, while serious losses have been inflicted on Villa's followers and they have been taught respect for the American fighting man, the bandit and a part of his force seem to have given the punitive expedition the slip and the job of capturing him appears to be more difficult than ever. Then, intimations are coming that our troops have worn out their welcome with the Carranza government, and if they stay much longer we may expect a message from Carranza similar to his haughty demand for the withdrawal of the United States army after his enemy Huerta had been driven from the country; for Carranza's gratitude for our aid in overthrowing his foes is short-lived and easily turned to resentment at interference in Mexican affairs.

It is a reasonable inference therefore that a realization that the situation in Mexico is not overpromising prompted the administration to make public the text of the orders given to Gen. Funston, so that, in the event the troops are withdrawn with Villa still at large, the public may not jump at the conclusion that the expedition has been a failure, a conclusion that, once accepted, would be difficult to remove. The flourish of trumpets and the more or less official announcements accompanying the preparations for the chase led the people to believe that its sole object was to "get Villa dead or alive." Of course we ought to "get Villa," the leader of the band of murderers who invaded our soil, but the expedition was not large enough and not properly equipped and was not given the necessary co-operation by the de facto government to accomplish what most Americans hoped for. Perhaps all these obstacles were recognized when the half-measure orders made public yesterday were sent to Funston. A reading of them discloses that he would be fully justified, if reports of the exploits of the punitive expedition are true, in regarding his task as having been fulfilled and ordering the troops back to the United States without more ado; and the country would be thankful to have its gallant soldiers back again without sacrifice. Too few in numbers and insufficiently equipped even for the half task set

them they have done all that it was possible for men to do. They have shown us, too, that until we are prepared we shall have to let even Mexico alone.

## A Luschoon and a Moral.

Mr. Root and Mr. Roosevelt have lunched together, have announced that they have lunched together, have even told us what they talked about. They talked about preparedness. Many people seem in doubt as to whether they really talked about preparedness, but for our part we believe it. Does any one suppose they talked about the convention of 1912, or the recall of judicial decisions, or woman suffrage, or Mr. Gilford Pinchoff's views on conservation, or the necessity for drastic inheritance and income taxes, or the elimination of sweating and tenant farming, or the educational value of the labor union? They talked military preparedness with perhaps some reference to foreign policy.

What we are witnessing is the attempt to form a coalition government in time of great national emergency. This at least is the way the matter looks to those Republicans and Progressives who are preparing to unite. A vigorous foreign policy established by increased armaments has become the paramount issue, beside which all other considerations are for the time being negligible. What internal question, they ask, is even comparable in the need of reassuring American prestige in the world and of organizing American military power?

The man who is elected next November will take office in March, 1917. The war will be over or just drawing to a close, and the administration will have two supreme problems before it: the adjustment of American foreign policy to the situation in Europe, and the reconstruction of American social conditions to meet the revolutionary changes in Europe. However unimportant domestic issues may look at this moment, they will wear a different aspect in the next five years. This is the decisive reason why liberals must remain uncompromisingly critical of the Progressive-Republican coalition.

There is little doubt in our minds that Mr. Roosevelt represents a larger measure of qualifications for the task ahead than any other man in public life. His grasp of international affairs is surer, his instinct for organization is better. But he is an extremely impressionable man altogether too likely to take his color from the people he is most intimately associated with. Put him with reformers, and he is aglow with enthusiasm. Surround him with defense leagues, and he will go the militarist one better. Great leader that he is, there are few men so easily led, and the kind of President he would make will depend largely on the kind of people who have access to him. He is capable of standing for the whole formula of corruption, imperialism and the right-of-wealth-to-govern. He is capable of courageous and ingenious assertion of the popular and national need against selfish interests.

It is the business of the Progressives to do something more than nominate Theodore Roosevelt. It is their business to fight for the possession of his soul. If they elect him, they will have to keep on fighting within the coalition. That is why they dare not be hero worshippers believing in Roosevelt at any price. To be sure they will not gain his personal affection if they insist on their own independence. Mr. Roosevelt demands a kind of loyalty which many who admire him will not give. But they are pretty glibly citizens, and so long as they are kept in the virtue that they cannot remain openly and good-humoredly critical of him.—The New Republic.

## Eliminating the Postage Stamp.

There has lately been placed in service by several American firms with unusually heavy mailings a postage meter which, instead of affixing the usual postage stamps on mail matter, makes an impression in the upper right-hand corner. The new postal meter performs several tasks, such as sealing, stamping, facing and counting approximately 250 pieces of mail matter per minute. The envelopes, unsealed and unstamped, are placed in a compartment of the machine much in the same manner as they would be placed in a box, the mechanism handling the envelopes automatically from that point. The stamping mechanism not only makes an impression on the envelopes, but also counts the numbers appearing in a descending serial on top of the stamping meter. The meter is so made that its mechanism can only be adjusted by the postoffice authorities, who set it for the number of impressions the user has paid for. When that number of impressions is exhausted, the meter automatically locks and no longer stamps mail matter, necessitating its return to the postoffice for readjustment. The elimination of loss through fire or theft, the reduction of handling costs both in the mailer's establishment and in the postoffice, and the expediting of outgoing mail are but a few of the advantages this system offers over the adhesive stamp method. The impressions are not canceled.—Scientific American.

## Pennsylvania Germans.

In these days of widespread, though largely unjustified, criticism of persons who come within the term "hyphenated Americans," it is both significant and gratifying to remark how free from suspicion are those who make up that large and influential body known as the Pennsylvania Germans.

Other cities and districts of the United States, populated largely by German immigrants and their descendants, have been referred to as centers of patriotic disaffection. During his recent tour in advocacy of preparedness, President Wilson felt called on to make a special appeal to several such communities.

It never occurred to the President, nor to any one else, that there was need of patriotic instruction among the German-Americans whose numbers and industry dominate a large section of this State.

The Pennsylvania "Dutch" are as staunch in their devotion to America as any element in the country. They are not interested in any movement for society to promote overseas interests. This land is their land; their blood has been shed in its defense, and will be shed again, even more copiously, should the need for such a sacrifice arise.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Luxury in Mexico.

A patent cooking outfit which was not approved by the War Department enough to make a purchase of it was allowed to follow the soldiers into Mexico. The owner took it along with a pair of mules to draw it on two wheels. The boys in blue laughed all through the moving through the desert, for the cooker was a failure. There was nothing to cook. Hardtack does not require a fire to prepare it in the field. But when the punitive army got hold of Mexican beef the cooker began to loom up, and the soldiers have lived on roast beef, rich soups, and other real food for many days. And that rolling cooker man is more popular than the general. The boys would rather have Villa escape than the cooker.—Worcester Telegram.

## Why the Silver Price Rises.

The recent continuous rise in silver to 29 pence per ounce, today, the highest price of the war, and comparing with 23 1/2 when the war began, is explained by a London bullion house as due to the fact that "movement of troops not only causes a constant demand for small currency, but is also accompanied by transfers of coin upon a considerable scale from one country to another."—New York Evening Post.

## Congressional and Collegiate Ethics.

Congress has again voted that we the people pay them the substantial and agreeable sum of 20 cents a mile whenever they travel to and from the Capital on our business.

And we on our end, a board of trustees of a certain college (name deleted by the censor) who voted themselves honorary degrees.—The Independent.

## THE HERALD'S ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

As a committee amendment to the army bill the Senate committee has decided to submit a provision for the equalization of promotion in the army. A year ago there has been made to reach an agreement among the different arms of the service upon a scheme by which officers will be placed on one footing for the purpose of promotion. It is generally acknowledged that the present system of promotion in the army is a hodge-podge of inequalities and consequently friction throughout the army.

Aside from the matter of justice to the officers in the army it is apparent that more weight will be given to recommendations of army boards if the question of promotion was eliminated. Under the present conditions if a cavalry board recommends any increase in the strength of the cavalry service it is always open to the charge of advancing a promotion scheme. The same is true of infantry, field artillery and coast artillery. Their reasons for making a recommendation may be ever so sound but still those who are opposed to the promotion in the strength of the army are able to make the charge that the proposed change is an effort of officers to secure advancement.

The Senate amendment provides for the use of the list of detached officers in equalizing the promotions between the four arms. By the provision the matter of distributing promotions is left largely to the President and Secretary of War. To equalize the distribution of promotions they contend that the distribution of promotions should be prescribed by law. The navy is more fortunate in this respect as all line officers are on a single list and the army is anxious to be placed upon the same basis.

There is also a provision in the amendment by which only one colonel can be assigned or attached to any regiment.

Capt. A. M. Miller, cavalry, one of the observers with the allies' army, will probably be assigned temporarily to the post of attaché at the American Embassy in London. Eventually another officer will be sent to that post, but while the department has no definite matter under consideration Capt. Miller will be assigned to duty. It is understood that he was selected on account of being the senior officer of the corps of observers with the English army.

In executive session yesterday the House Committee on Naval Affairs took up the naval appropriation bill section by section and will keep it until the bill is ready to be reported to the House. As soon as the appropriation bill is out of the way the committee will give its attention to the departmental personnel recommendations. It is not believed that extensive hearings will be conducted on the personnel bill, as the most of the witnesses before the committee during the consideration of the appropriation bill discussed personnel legislation.

The indications are that the committee will report out the bill in a form which will be a compromise between the two battle ships as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. So many of the witnesses have dwelt on the importance of adding this type to the capital ships of the navy that the committee has virtually decided to include only battle cruisers in this year's program.

An effort will be made by the larger navy advocates to secure a program of four battle cruisers and two battleships from the committee. It is understood that the Republicans in the committee, or at least a majority of them, have agreed to support this program. If they are defeated in the committee the fight will be carried on to the floor of the House with an excellent prospect of success. Falling in the House, the fight for two battleships and four battle cruisers will be again taken up in the Senate committee and later on the floor of the Senate.

The passage of a bill providing for four capital ships is now assured. At least the administration's program of auxiliary ships will be included in the bill. It is signed by the President. There never was a better prospect for the passage of the administration's recommendation than at the present. The sentiment for preparedness is having its effect upon Congress, and there is no opposition to an increase in the navy than to the army.

## Battery B Notes.

Capt. George G. Wilson took Battery B, Field Artillery, District National Guard, on an all-day hike last Sunday through Maryland, stopping for lunch at Fort Poo, where the commander entertained the battery by showing the members through the old fort and various historic buildings and excavations. Several times the party stopped and discussed every position, pointing out and discussing their advantages and disadvantages.

Headquarters issued an order last week discharging a number of men who had been transferred from the infantry to Battery B, and who were not authorized officers have had much difficulty in locating these transferred men, and it has been found that a number were transferred who had removed from the unit, while in one instance one man had died before his transfer was made.

Lieut. George A. Bonnett, of Battery A, has been appointed summary court officer for Battery B, and this week will have a few of the delinquent members before him for trial. The summary court is held by Quartermaster Sergt. Giacchetti, of Battery B, is ready to go to Mexico or any other place he may be sent. All the equipment that is not kept in the lockers he has carefully checked. A large peg for each man has been placed in the quartermaster's room, and on each peg is the complete field equipment, each labeled with the man's number.

The "noncoms" held their weekly quiz and critique last night. The Battery B Club is growing, now numbering almost the entire membership of the battery. At the regular monthly meeting several plans for good times were formed and will be carried out in the near future.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Major Robert S. Abernethy, Coast Artillery Corps, setting inspector general, in addition to his duties as assistant to the inspector of the Western Department, is assigned as inspector of the Third Division.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted to Second Lieut. D. M. Young, Second Artillery, by direction of the President. Maj. Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will remain in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Elbert B. Farman, Jr., Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report to his regiment.

Maj. John Stafford, U. S. A., retired, with his consent is stationed to active duty and detailed as adjutant general. He will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and assume charge of the office of the Quartermaster Corps in that city, and also, under the instructions of the quartermaster general of the office of construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La., relieving Capt. William F. Jones, Quartermaster Corps, who upon his return will be detailed to duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to that place in the Southern Department.

First Lieut. Louis P. Swift, Second Cavalry, is attached to the Thirtieth Cavalry, for duty with a group of that regiment for the purpose of training and instruction. He will proceed to that place in the Southern Department.

## THE OPEN FORUM

In Which Readers of The Herald Express Their Views on Current Topics.

Editor of The Washington Herald: This is merely a facetious conundrum: Why is it that in motor car accidents, when the victim is merely killed, the helpless, innocent driver of the Juggernaut is invariably exonerated (the dead party of the first part always being found guilty), whereas, when his frightened prey is stunned, maimed or only slightly injured, he is usually put to some little trouble and expense?

It would seem that the average speed maniac has concluded—after much forethought and cogitation—that the safest, cheapest and altogether easiest way out of the dilemma is to make a "killing" at once—as dead men tell no tales—which very likely accounts for their ferocious, devil-may-care, get-in-my-way-at-your-peril cast of countenance that so many of them have acquired.

This, of course, is merely an idle surmise and I leave the solution of these daily "exonerated" killings to persons endowed with more mental acumen. Don't all speak at once, please! E. L. WARNER.

**Condemns Killing of Horses.**  
Editor of The Washington Herald:—In The Herald of April 6 I find this news item:

"Columbus, N. Mex., April 6.—In pursuing Villa Col. George A. Dodd has killed forty of his mounts, worn out by the strenuous chase, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Mexicans."

The justification for such a wholesale slaughter of this kind is not apparent to me. Villa is still at large, has evidently with ease eluded his would-be captors and now it is announced that a 1,000 mile scope of Mexican territory must be "secured," and of course the chances for bringing the bandit and his constantly growing army to bay is more remote than ever.

Must the slaughter of these dumb, helpless, yet so far faithful beasts be continued? Fortunately, for the horses at least, this revolting thing cannot be continued indefinitely for the farther away from their base of supplies our men get the greater will be the difficulties encountered in getting back, and horses will be as necessary in returning as now.

I am quite sure it will be difficult for many of us to escape the conviction that this ruthless, inhuman and unnecessary slaughter of our noblest and most useful property for the reason stated is entirely unjustifiable but shows a lack of good judgment.

FLEETWOOD L. DIXON.

## Questions Object of Mail Boxes.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Permit me to call your attention to a paragraph to be undertaken in Washington by the Postoffice Department for the purpose of enticing people to establish mail boxes at their homes, which, in effect, means to increase the number of delivery carriers and placing an extra burden on those left. Whereas a carrier now has to carry a load of 15 pounds on some days, he would with more mail receive a heavier load.

On his route—having time to wait at doors instead of having to wait at the office Department's calculations, in which to carry a much heavier bag of mail. This is simply a continuation of the department's policy toward its employees in the past few years to increase the burden and make the working conditions more miserable. The talk about keeping the carrier in the cold is a subterfuge.

CARRIER.

## The Thirteen Hoodlums.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Two neighbors, independent in politics, as they each insisted were exploring the condition of things in Europe and Mexico and the hard luck of the Wilson administration in connection with the Mexican situation, said one, "that that number 13 has been something to do with it. You remember President Wilson said in an interview shortly after his election, that it was remarkable how the number 13 had been associated with him in various ways during the campaign for his nomination and election. He quoted several instances how the number had favorably followed his fortunes."

He evidently believed it was his lucky number. However, it was not. Events have shown, however, that he was mistaken. He has had hard luck almost from the date of his inauguration. Hard times set in shortly after the European war, with the Vera Cruz and the Lusitania incidents.

"There may be something in it," replied the other neighbor, "and the famous numeral, numbering the President may be responsible for the existence of the pacifists and other feeble-minded followers of the peace plank, as Bryan. By the way, William Jennings, as Web. Davis rechristened him, when he nominated him for President in the Kansas City National convention at the time of the free coinage movement, the ratio of 13 to 1; or was it 16 to 1? Anyway it was an unlucky speech for Web and Jennings, for both were repudiated by the people in the elections of that year."

The latest news is that Bryan, the peerless one, said he was seeking to be chosen a delegate to the Democratic National convention next June with the avowed purpose of opposing the renomination of President Wilson for a second term. "13," that has been indigmatically called at the White House," cried the neighbor. "It was said there," he continued, "that Mr. Bryan might be a delegate to the convention, but it was wholly improbable that he would support Mr. Wilson as a candidate; at least it was hoped he would not do so. That would indeed be an unlucky apart from any number in the case—13 or 16 to 1. The report was doubtless true, for someone hostile to Mr. Wilson's administration and was as unreliable as dispatches from the Rio Grande border, for from the various fighting fronts of Europe, Asia and Africa. By this time President Wilson has probably become convinced that the number 13 with which he started out so buoyantly, is a hoodoo, and no more to be relied on for good fortune than the left hindfoot of a rabbit shot at midnight under a full moon in a graveyard, and carried by a colored man in an upper left-hand pocket of his waistcoat."

The foregoing dialogue doubtless represents the feelings of a large percentage of the people of the country who have no party affiliations and who are really independent in politics. Some of our former Democrats, may vote for Mr. Wilson for another term, while as many more, perhaps, will vote against him. But look of holding the numeral "13" responsible for lapses, they will probably look on W. J. Bryan as the hoodoo or the Jonah of the Wilson administration. The apparent elimination of Bryan from the public affairs of the nation will now be under a full moon with rain and a hope for the future. The old adage, "It's a long lane sixteen years and more—that has no turn," is proving true at last." H. M. SEALE.

## Enjoys Harry's Articles.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Mr. John J. Barry's essay on "Success" is one of his greatest contributions to your

pages. It has the ring of true philosophy. It is astute and just and it is The Herald's special to news and philosophical disquisitions and questions, as to their deductions, which renders its pages as profitable to its readers. True, now many are heave in adversity, who are "impossible" in prosperity. Success is a symptom, not a result, as judged by its largest relation. It is a test. The philosopher adds much to astute and instruct him in his own observation. And, as a larger fact, how know we when we succeed in those which grow to insanity? The very things which seem to spell success in our lives, may, in fact, mean defeat in the ultimate. These great questions of life and living are of all the most interesting, especially as they lead into their eternal relations and their widening significance, for, while patience is sometimes bitter in waiting for its highest returns, its fruit is sweet.

LAURA HULL-MORRIS.

## Says U. S. Is Pro-British.

Editor of The Washington Herald: In The Herald of April 6 an editorial appeared under the heading "The U. S. Is Pro-British." Now this sounds to me as if it came from the New York Times or some other Tory paper. Why is it that when that old butcher Kitchener talks of the allies? Are you color-blind, or is Spring-Rice your color-plate? There is more danger right now of John Bull gobbling up this country than from Germany. The fact is, everything goes here to suit John Bull. He never pays attention to any demands from United States—though mild they are—but ignores them. Entirely too many Tories are at the head of the government. Mr. Bryan got out in time to save his bacon. Now this country is in a state of already getting his eyes open to the fact that we are neutral? England is playing the same tricks she did before the war of 1812. This United States is and has been the worst enemy of Germany since the war began. Our slogan has not been "Trust in the Lord and Keep Four Powder Dry," but "Blood Money and Dollars We Worship."

There would be no war today if the United States had been strictly neutral. Who is going to be responsible for all this blood money? Judas hanged himself for 30 pieces. Hoping for a speedy ending of the war, I am. A NEUTRAL.

## Another Old Clock.

Editor of The Washington Herald: In The Herald of March 27 was a news item of a clock 110 years old, owned by a lady in Montana. Also on Sunday last in the Herald attention was called to a watch 132 years old. If the above are worthy of notice I can do better than either, having a mahogany clock which is eight feet high. It has brass works, keeps perfect time and only has to be cleaned up once in seven or eight years. To my knowledge it is the oldest clock in the world.

S. A. CAMERON.

## Macaulay Repeats Himself.

Editor of The Washington Herald: We hear it said that Shakespeare never repeats himself. It is true that the Lord Macaulay has not followed his example, for he does repeat himself.

His "Traveler From New Zealand," whom he introduces to his readers in his essay on Milford's Greece, has as many other names as the river Thames and the Nile, is a well-known traveler, but not as well known as the traveler from New Zealand. Every schoolboy is acquainted with our New Zealand friend.

L. S. MARVE.

## Falseness Never Justifiable.

Editor of The Washington Herald: On reading in today's paper an article entitled, "The Real Hypocrite," I am reminded of a little incident that occurred several years ago. I was boarding for a while with some plain country people, and while I did not enjoy them socially, they had my respect and confidence. One day something happened to make me doubt the truth of the lady and I said to her, "I think you are telling me a falsehood." She replied, "I think it is right to tell a little story for the sake of peace." My confidence was gone and I could never have really trusted her again. I have since then only trusted the woman, but others who might also be willing to tell a story for some reason they considered good.

I do not believe we can be false to others and true to ourselves. By this I do not mean that it is right to tell everything we know indiscriminately, or that it is wrong to evade a direct answer to one too inquisitive. It is better to show surprise at the questioning of the speaker or indignation if need be, but also think that in case life and death depends upon an answer, the questioner should be regarded as temporarily of unsound mind, and we have a right and duty to live it. It is the gift of God, not to be thrown away. In the extreme case of Galileo, he was justified, for he knew that later, he would retract and nullify the falsehood. The beginning of the article, "men are not known for what they think but for what they profess to think," refutes the after statement: "Only a man intellectually dishonest deserves to be called a hypocrite."

I. C. K.

## Morning Smiles.

"This is a fine way for you to come home," said Mrs. Twobible, wistfully. "Thank, the me!" replied Mr. Twobible, trying to look important. In the extreme brought me home in his limousine."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mr. Popp—Here's a county out in Kansas where every ninth man has an automobile.

Johnny Popp—Oh, Dad, is that what they mean by the submerged tenth? Judge.

War-Time Repartee—An anemic elderly woman, who looked as if she might have as much maternal affection as an incubator, stood up a broad-shouldered cockney who was idly looking into a window on the Strand, and in a rasping voice said to him:

"My good man, why aren't you in the trenches? Aren't you willing to do anything for your country?"